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EXAMINER

DICKERSON, CHAD S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2625

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/657,877	Applicant(s) GOICOECHEA, JOE F.	
	Examiner Chad Dickerson	Art Unit 2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 January 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,5-17,20-37,40,41 and 43-45 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 5-17, 20-37, 40, 41, 43-45 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 9/9/2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see page 12, filed 1/3/2008, with respect to the claim objections have been fully considered and are persuasive. The objections of the claims have been withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-45 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The Amendment to the claims necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection. However, the references of Bhatti '404 and Schroath '995 are still applied to claims below.

The Examiner would like to address the argument emphasizing that the reference of Bhatti cannot be modified by the reference of Schroath because the secondary reference would modify Bhatti in a manner unsuitable for Bhatti's intended purpose.

When looking at the reference of Schroath, the reference deals with two main scenarios. First, if the printer is the cause of the errors in the system, the printer is fixed in order to perform printing properly. Second, if the print job is the cause of the printer problems, purging the job in order for the printing system to perform the printing function properly (see paragraphs [0027]-[0032]). The reference of Schroath would not destroy the primary objective of Bhatti since the printer in Schroath can malfunction and be repaired by a simple rebooting process that does not affect the jobs stored in the system for printing. Since printers tend to malfunction from time to time, the Schroath reference combined with Bhatti addresses with concern. With the rebooting of the

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printer, in another embodiment, it is also shown that the print job that was last processed when the printer error occurred is automatically reprinted (see paragraph [0032]). Lastly, with the function of purging the jobs after the detection of a malfunction is also addressed with the features of Schroath and Garcia '464 applied below.

Schroath purges print jobs after a certain amount of errors are determined to be related to the print job in the system (shown in paragraph [0031]). This clearly performs the feature of purging jobs following the detection of a printer malfunction. One of the purposes of Bhatti is to retain the jobs either in the MFP, considered as the server, or in the printing device. Schroath is similar to Bhatti in the manner in which a server computer, along with a user's computer is used in the system with the printer and the server is used to send print jobs to the printer in Schroath (see paragraphs [0019]-[0021]). The Schroath and the Garcia references simply add on the functionality of addressing errors in the printer system while jobs are being stored.

The Examiner believes that the claim features are met by combining the system of Bhatti '404 with the features of Schroath '995. With this combination and with the introduction of the Garcia '464 reference, the Examiner believes all the claim features below are met.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

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invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 2, 5-8, 11-17, 20-23, 36 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bhatti '404 (US Pub No 2003/0065404) in view of Garcia '464 (US Pub No 2003/0112464).

Re claim 1: Bhatti '404 discloses a computer readable medium having instructions for determining if a print job designated time sensitive has expired following a detected triggering event **(i.e. in the system of Bhatti '404, the user has the option to designate a print job to have an expiration date. If the user designates the print job's expiration date as never, then the print job is considered not to be designated as time sensitive, but if a default expiration date is chosen, which is 30, 60, 90 or 180 days, then the print job is considered to be time sensitive. Also, when looking at the user interface screen, there are known job storage options available, along with the job retention option that is considered as the time sensitive option. If the job retention option is not selected, the print job is not designated as time sensitive. With the software used to provide this option, the determination is made whether or not the job retention option is selected and the date tracker (34) used in the system can be implemented on all the business machines involved in the process in order to determine if a job retention expiration date has expired. The moment the user designates the job using the job retention option, this is detected by the user interface (22) setting the designation and the date tracker (34) that can be present on the printer or computer. This is a detectable event and is considered as a triggering event. Also, once the print job is placed on the memory of the printer, this is considered**

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as a triggering event since the print job is detected to be on the printer's storage device; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]) and

purging the print job from a memory upon determining the print job has expired (i.e. in the system, when the determination, or detection, is made that a print job has expired, the retained job is automatically deleted from the storage that the print job was being held. This performs the feature of purging a print job from memory once it is discovered to be expired; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).

However, Bhatti '404 fails to specifically teach wherein the detected triggering event is a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Garcia '464. Garcia '464 discloses wherein the detected triggering event is a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer **(i.e. in the system, the error that occurs prevents the print job from being delivered to the receiving device or printer and it prevents the printing of the print job by the printer at the receiving device. With the combination of the features of Bhatti '404 and Garcia '464, above claim feature is performed; see figs. 3; paragraphs [0069]-[0076]).**

Therefore, in view of Garcia '464, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein the detected triggering event is a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from

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being delivered to or printed by a printer, incorporated in the device of Bhatti '404, in order to delete a job from storage once a threshold of a time period is exceeded (as stated in Garcia '464 paragraph [0065]).

Re claim 2: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Garcia '464 are disclosed above. Bhatti '404 discloses the medium of claim 1, wherein the print job designated time sensitive includes expiration data and wherein the instructions for purging the print job from a memory upon determining the print job has expired include instructions for:

comparing a time elapsed following a triggering event with a duration specified by the expiration data **(i.e. with the date tracker, the system is constantly reminded of the current date. The date tracker is used to perform the feature of comparing the job retention expiration date to the current date to ensure that job retention options may be implemented on time. Since the triggering event is any detectable event and the designation of the print job as a job retention job and the storage of the print job are both detectable events, the comparison of the times occur after the triggering events of the two examples listed. Therefore, the above claim feature is performed; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]; and**

purging the print job if the time elapsed exceeds the duration specified by the expiration data **(i.e. once it is discovered that the current date of the print job has reached the expiration date set in the job retention expiration date option, the print job is automatically deleted from the storage device. The system performs the feature of deleting the print job once the current time meets or exceeds the**

expiration date set in the system specified; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).

Re claim 5: Bhatti '404 discloses a computer readable medium having instructions for:

detecting a triggering event (i.e. the moment the user designates the job using the job retention option, this is detected by the user interface (22) setting the designation and the date tracker (34) that can be present on the printer or computer. This is a detectable event and is considered as a triggering event. Also, once the print job is placed on the memory of the printer, this is considered as a triggering event since the print job is detected to be on the printer's storage device; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]);

determining if a print job stored in a memory has been designated time sensitive following a detected triggering event (i.e. in the system, the user sets the print job to be time sensitive when the print job is determined to stored using the job retention option. Using the job retention option and selecting the default option, this designates the print job to be time sensitive. When the print job is sent to the printer, the printer is able to translate the PJP command designating the print job to be designated as time sensitive, or having an expiration date using the job retention option. The date tracker in the printer or in other devices in the system can also be used to determine if a stored print job is time sensitive, since the trackers are used to determine when a print job is expired. When the printer received the command for the job retention information, the receipt of the

command can be considered as detecting a triggering event; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]); and

if the print job has been designated time sensitive, obtaining expiration data for the print job, and, if the print job has expired according to the expiration data, purging the print job from the memory **(i.e. in the system, the date tracker is used to obtain expiration data for a job to see if that job is designated to be time sensitive, or the job is utilizing the job retention option. When the determination is made that a print job has expired, the retained job is automatically deleted from the storage that the print job was being held. This performs the feature of purging a print job from memory once it is discovered to be expired; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).**

However, Bhatti '404 fails to specifically teach wherein the detected triggering event is a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Garcia '464. Garcia '464 discloses wherein the detected triggering event is a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer **(i.e. in the system, the error that occurs prevents the print job from being delivered to the receiving device or printer and it prevents the printing of the print job by the printer at the receiving device. With the combination of the features of Bhatti '404 and Garcia '464, above claim feature is performed; see figs. 3; paragraphs [0069]-[0076]).**

Therefore, in view of Garcia '464, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein the detected triggering event is a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer, incorporated in the device of Bhatti '404, in order to delete a job from storage once a threshold of a time period is exceeded (as stated in Garcia '464 paragraph [0065]).

Re claim 6: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Garcia '464 are disclosed above. Bhatti '404 discloses the medium of claim 5 having further instructions for comparing a time elapsed following the detected triggering event with a duration specified by the expiration data to determine if the print job has expired **(i.e. in the system of Bhatti '404, the user has the option to designate a print job to have an expiration date. If the user designates the print job's expiration date as never, then the print job is considered not to be designated as time sensitive, but if a default expiration date is chosen, which is 30, 60, 90 or 180 days, then the print job is considered to be time sensitive. Also, when looking at the user interface screen, there are known job storage options available, along with the job retention option that is considered as the time sensitive option. If the job retention option is not selected, the print job is not designated as time sensitive. With the software used to provide this option, the determination is made whether or not the job retention option is selected and the date tracker (34) used in the system can be implemented on all the business machines involved in the process in order to**

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determine if a job retention expiration date has expired. The moment the user designates the job using the job retention option, this is detected by the user interface (22) setting the designation and the date tracker (34) that can be present on the printer or computer. This is a detectable event and is considered as a triggering event. Also, once the print job is placed on the memory of the printer, this is considered as a triggering event since the print job is detected to be on the printer's storage device. Also, after the detected triggering events, the event tracker constantly compares the current time in the system to the expiration date set for a stored job; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).

Re claim 7: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Garcia '464 are disclosed above.

Bhatti '404 discloses the medium of claim 5, wherein the memory is a printer memory and wherein:

the instructions for obtaining expiration data include instructions for obtaining expiration data relating to a duration that the print job is to be held in the printer memory **(i.e. in the system, when using the job retention option, this option allows the user to enter in an expiration data, or a period of time the user wishes to have the print job held in the storage device before being deleted from the printer memory. The computer program product used in the invention can hold the instructions to be utilized by the computers in the system for execution; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]); and**

the instructions for purging include instructions for purging the print job from the printer memory (**i.e. once the system realizes that a print job has reached or is beyond the expiration point set for the print job, this print job is automatically deleted from the storage device storing the print job; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).**

Re claim 8: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Garcia '464 are disclosed above. Bhatti '404 discloses the medium of claim 5, wherein the memory is a queue and wherein:

the instructions for obtaining expiration data include instructions for obtaining expiration data relating to a duration that the print job is to be held in the queue (**i.e. in the system, when using the job retention option, this option allows the user to enter in an expiration data, or a period of time the user wishes to have the print job held in the storage device before being deleted from the MFP storage device. Since the MFPs (14) can be used as business machines that store print job data, the storage device on the MFP can be considered as the queue, since a queue is basically a FIFO storage device. The computer program product used in the invention can hold the instructions to be utilized by the computers in the system for execution; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]); and**

the instructions for purging include instructions for purging the print job from the queue (**i.e. once the system realizes that a print job has reached or is beyond the expiration point set for the print job, this print job is automatically deleted from**

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the storage device of the MFP storing the print job; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).

Re claim 11: Bhatti '404 discloses an apparatus and method for controlling stored jobs having instructions for:

a print job stored in a memory **(i.e. in Bhatti '404, the print job is stored in a storage device present on several devices; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]);**

determining if the print job has expired **(i.e. using the date tracker, the system determines if the print job is expire be utilizing the job retention expiration date set. This is performed in figure 2; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028])** and

if expired, purging the print job from the memory **(i.e. the system automatically deletes the stored print job if the expiration date for the print job is met or exceeded by the current time read by the date tracker; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).**

However, Bhatti '404 fails to teach identifying a malfunction that prevents a print job stored in a memory from being delivered to or printed by a printer and upon identifying the malfunction.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Garcia '464. Garcia '464 discloses identifying a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, a print job stored in a memory from being delivered to or printed by a printer **(i.e. in the system, the error that occurs prevents the print job from being delivered to the receiving**

device or printer and it prevents the printing of the print job by the printer at the receiving device; see figs. 3; paragraphs [0069]-[0076]) and upon identifying the malfunction (i.e. in the system, an error occurs in the system where the print job is not successfully delivered to the receiving part of the system, which includes both a receiving computer and a printing device. When an error occurs of this type, the printer is prevented from receiving or printing the image data for printing. This is an example of identifying the malfunction in the system; see figs. 3; paragraphs [0069]-[0076]).

Therefore, in view of Garcia '464, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the instructions of identifying a malfunction that prevents a print job stored in a memory from being delivered to or printed by a printer and upon identifying the malfunction in order to identify errors in sending the print job information from the server to the receiving device (as stated in Garcia '464 paragraph [0069]).

Re claim 12: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Garcia '464 are disclosed above. Bhatti '404 discloses the medium of claim 11 having further instructions for determining if the print job has been designated as a time sensitive **(i.e. in the system, the user sets the print job to be time sensitive when the print job is determined to stored using the job retention option. Using the job retention option and selecting the default option, this designates the print job to be time sensitive. When the print job is sent to the printer, the printer is able to translate the PJJL command**

designating the print job to be designated as time sensitive, or having an expiration date using the job retention option. The date tracker in the printer or in other devices in the system can also be used to determine if a stored print job is time sensitive, since the trackers are used to determine when a print job is expired; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]), and wherein the instructions for purging include instructions for purging the print job only if it has been designated as a time sensitive print job (i.e. in the system, the date tracker is used to obtain expiration data for a job to see if that job is designated to be time sensitive, or the job is utilizing the job retention option. When the determination is made that a print job has expired, the retained job is automatically deleted from the storage that the print job was being held. This performs the feature of purging a print job from memory once it is discovered to be expired; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).

Re claim 13: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Garcia '464 are disclosed above. Bhatti '404 discloses the medium of claim 11 wherein the memory is a queue and wherein the instructions for purging include instructions for purging the print job from the queue **(i.e. since the storage device can be placed on the MFP (14), the MFP with the storage device is considered as the queue. Once the data tracker tracks that a print job is at or beyond the expiration date that was set during the job retention option, the job is deleted from the storage device of the MFP. The instructions**

are given from the computer program product used in the device; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).

Re claim 14: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Garcia '464 are disclosed above. Bhatti '404 discloses the medium of claim 11 wherein the memory is a printer memory and wherein the instructions for purging include instructions for purging the print job from the printer memory **(i.e. when the date tracker tracks that a print job stored on the printer memory device is expired, the print job is deleted from the printer memory. The instructions are given from the computer program product used in the device; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).**

Re claim 15: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Garcia '464 are disclosed above. Bhatti '404 discloses the medium of claim 11 having further instructions for notifying a user if the print job has been purged **(i.e. the user can be notified of the expiration and deletion of the print job by the user interface (22) or on the user's computer; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).**

Re claim 16: Bhatti '404 discloses a method for purging a print job, comprising determining if a print job designated as time sensitive has expired following a triggering event **(i.e. in the system of Bhatti '404, the user has the option to designate a print job to have an expiration date. If the user designates the print job's expiration**

date as never, then the print job is considered not to be designated as time sensitive, but if a default expiration date is chosen, which is 30, 60, 90 or 180 days, then the print job is considered to be time sensitive. Also, when looking at the user interface screen, there are known job storage options available, along with the job retention option that is considered as the time sensitive option. If the job retention option is not selected, the print job is not designated as time sensitive. With the software used to provide this option, the determination is made whether or not the job retention option is selected and the date tracker (34) used in the system can be implemented on all the business machines involved in the process in order to determine if a job retention expiration date has expired. The moment the user designates the job using the job retention option, this is detected by the user interface (22) setting the designation and the date tracker (34) that can be present on the printer or computer. This is a detectable event and is considered as a triggering event. Also, once the print job is placed on the memory of the printer, this is considered as a triggering event since the print job is detected to be on the printer's storage device; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]) and

purging the print job from a memory upon determining the print job has expired (i.e. in the system, when the determination is made that a print job has expired, the retained job is automatically deleted from the storage that the print job was being held. This performs the feature of purging a print job from memory once it is discovered to be expired; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).

However, Bhatti '404 fails to teach wherein the detected triggering event is a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Garcia '464. Garcia '464 discloses wherein the detected triggering event is a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer **(i.e. in the system, the error that occurs prevents the print job from being delivered to the receiving device or printer and it prevents the printing of the print job by the printer at the receiving device. With the combination of the features of Bhatti '404 and Garcia '464, above claim feature is performed; see figs. 3; paragraphs [0069]-[0076]).**

Therefore, in view of Garcia '464, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of wherein the detected triggering event is a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer in order to have an error in sending information from a server to a receiving device in the system (as stated in Garcia '464 paragraph [0069]).

Re claim 17: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Garcia '464 are disclosed above. Bhatti '404 discloses the method of claim 16, wherein the print job designated time sensitive includes expiration data and wherein purging the print job from a memory upon determining the print job has expired comprises:

comparing a time elapsed following the triggering event with a duration specified by the expiration data **(i.e. with the date tracker, the system is constantly reminded of the current date. The date tracker is used to perform the feature of comparing the job retention expiration date to the current date to ensure that job retention options may be implemented on time. Since the triggering event is any detectable event and the designation of the print job as a job retention job and the storage of the print job are both detectable events, the comparison of the times occur after the triggering events of the two examples listed. Therefore, the above claim feature is performed; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]; and**

purging the print job if the time elapsed exceeds the duration specified by the expiration data (i.e. once it is discovered that the current date of the print job has reached the expiration date set in the job retention expiration date option, the print job is automatically deleted from the storage device. The system performs the feature of deleting the print job once the current time meets or exceeds the expiration date set in the system specified; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).

Re claim 20: Bhatti '404 discloses a method for purging a print job, comprising:

detecting a triggering event (i.e. the moment the user designates the job using the job retention option, this is detected by the user interface (22) setting the designation and the date tracker (34) that can be present on the printer or computer. This is a detectable event and is considered as a triggering event.

Also, once the print job is placed on the memory of the printer, this is considered as a triggering event since the print job is detected to be on the printer's storage device; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]);

determining if a print job stored in a memory has been designated time sensitive **(i.e. in the system, the user sets the print job to be time sensitive when the print job is determined to stored using the job retention option. Using the job retention option and selecting the default option, this designates the print job to be time sensitive. When the print job is sent to the printer, the printer is able to translate the PJI command designating the print job to be designated as time sensitive, or having an expiration date using the job retention option. The date tracker in the printer or in other devices in the system can also be used to determine if a stored print job is time sensitive, since the trackers are used to determine when a print job is expired. When the printer received the command for the job retention information, the receipt of the command can be considered as detecting a triggering event; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]);**

if the print job has been designated time sensitive and a detected triggering event has occurred, obtaining expiration data associated with the print job, determining if the print job has expired, and, if the print job has expired according to the expiration data, purging the print job from the memory **(i.e. in the system, the date tracker is used to obtain expiration data for a job to see if that job is designated to be time sensitive, or the job is utilizing the job retention option. When the determination is made that a print job has expired, the retained job is automatically deleted from**

the storage that the print job was being held. This performs the feature of purging a print job from memory once the print job is determined to be expired. Also, when the storage device of the printer detects a print job for receipt and detects the job retention data by the data tracker, this is considered to be a triggering event, since the printer and the printer components detect an event; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).

However, Bhatti '404 fails to teach wherein the detected triggering event is a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Garcia '464. Garcia '464 discloses wherein the detected triggering event is a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer **(i.e. in the system, the error that occurs prevents the print job from being delivered to the receiving device or printer and it prevents the printing of the print job by the printer at the receiving device. With the combination of the features of Bhatti '404 and Garcia '464, above claim feature is performed; see figs. 3; paragraphs [0069]-[0076]).**

Therefore, in view of Garcia '464, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of wherein the detected triggering event is a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer in order to have an error in sending

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information from a server to a receiving device in the system (as stated in Garcia '464 paragraph [0069]).

Re claim 21: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Garcia '464 are disclosed above. Bhatti '404 discloses the method of claim 20, further comprising detecting a triggering event and comparing a time elapsed following the detecting triggering event with a duration specified by the expiration data to determine if the print job has expired (**i.e. in the system of Bhatti '404, the user has the option to designate a print job to have an expiration date. If the user designates the print job's expiration date as never, then the print job is considered not to be designated as time sensitive, but if a default expiration date is chosen, which is 30, 60, 90 or 180 days, then the print job is considered to be time sensitive. Also, when looking at the user interface screen, there are known job storage options available, along with the job retention option that is considered as the time sensitive option. If the job retention option is not selected, the print job is not designated as time sensitive. With the software used to provide this option, the determination is made whether or not the job retention option is selected and the date tracker (34) used in the system can be implemented on all the business machines involved in the process in order to determine if a job retention expiration date has expired. The moment the user designates the job using the job retention option, this is detected by the user interface (22) setting the designation and the date tracker (34) that can be present on the printer or computer. This is a detectable event and is considered**

as a triggering event. Also, once the print job is placed on the memory of the printer, this is considered as a triggering event since the print job is detected to be on the printer's storage device. In both cases, after the triggering events occur, the date tracking device on both devices compares the current time with the expiration data set for the print job to see if the current time exceeds the expiration date of the job; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).

Re claim 22: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Garcia '464 are disclosed above. Bhatti '404 discloses the method of claim 20, wherein the memory is a printer memory and wherein:

obtaining expiration data comprises obtaining expiration data relating to a duration that the print job is to be held in the printer memory **(i.e. in the system, when using the job retention option, this option allows the user to enter in an expiration data, or a period of time the user wishes to have the print job held in the storage device before being deleted from the printer memory. The computer program product used in the invention can hold the instructions to be utilized by the computers in the system for execution; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]);** and

purging comprises purging the print job from the printer memory **(i.e. once the system realizes that a print job has reached or is beyond the expiration point set for the print job, this print job is automatically deleted from the storage device storing the print job; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).**

Re claim 23: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Garcia '464 are disclosed above.

Bhatti '404 discloses the method of claim 20, wherein the memory is a queue and wherein:

obtaining expiration data comprises obtaining expiration data relating to a duration that the print job is to be held in the queue **(i.e. in the system, when using the job retention option, this option allows the user to enter in an expiration data, or a period of time the user wishes to have the print job held in the storage device before being deleted from the MFP storage device. Since the MFPs (14) can be used as business machines that store print job data, the storage device on the MFP can be considered as the queue, since a queue is basically a FIFO storage device. The computer program product used in the invention can hold the instructions to be utilized by the computers in the system for execution; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]); and**

purging comprise purging the print job from the queue (i.e. once the system realizes that a print job has reached or is beyond the expiration point set for the print job, this print job is automatically deleted from the storage device of the MFP storing the print job; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).

Re claim 36: Bhatti '404 discloses an apparatus and method for controlling stored jobs, comprising:

a queue for temporarily holding a print job (**i.e. with a queue being used to store information to be processed later, any storage device used in the system can be used as a queue. The storage device on the MFP is considered to be a queue and this can hold print jobs temporarily since the print jobs have an expiration date designated for them; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]**); and

a queue manager capable of detecting a triggering event, determining, upon detection of a triggering event, if the print job held in the queue is time sensitive, and, if time sensitive, determining if the print job has expired, and purging the print job from the queue if the time sensitive print job has expired (**i.e. the date tracker can be considered as the queue manger since it performs the feature of determining if the print job held in the queue is a job retention job, considered as a time sensitive job, and also determines based on the current time if the print job is expired. The date tracker ensures that if a print job is expired, the print job is deleted from the storage device that stores the print job. The moment the user designates the job using the job retention option, this is detected by the user interface (22) setting the designation and the date tracker (34) that can be present on the printer or MFP. This is a detectable event and is considered as a triggering event. Also, once the print job is placed on the memory of the printer, this is considered as a triggering event since the print job is detected to be on the printer's storage device. Both examples can be set on the MFP, considered as the server device and after the setting of the expiration date on the MFP, the date**

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tracker can determine if the print job held is expired; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0029]).

However, Bhatti '404 fails to teach wherein the detected triggering event is a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Garcia '464. Garcia '464 discloses wherein the detected triggering event is a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer **(i.e. in the system, the error that occurs prevents the print job from being delivered to the receiving device or printer and it prevents the printing of the print job by the printer at the receiving device With the combination of the features of Bhatti '404 and Garcia '464, above claim feature is performed; see figs. 3; paragraphs [0069]-[0076]).**

Therefore, in view of Garcia '464, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein the detected triggering event is a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer in order to have an error in sending information from a server to a receiving device in the system (as stated in Garcia '464 paragraph [0069]).

Re claim 37: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Garcia '464 are disclosed above.

Bhatti '404 discloses the print server of claim 36, wherein the print job is time sensitive and includes expiration data and wherein the queue manager is operable to determine if the print job has expired by:

comparing a time elapsed following the detected triggering event with a duration specified by the expiration data **(i.e. with the date tracker, the system is constantly reminded of the current date. The date tracker is used to perform the feature of comparing the job retention expiration date to the current date to ensure that job retention options may be implemented on time. Since the triggering event is any detectable event and the designation of the print job as a job retention job and the storage of the print job are both detectable events, the comparison of the times occur after the triggering events of the two examples listed. Therefore, the above claim feature is performed; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).**

4. Claims 9, 10, 24-35, 40, 41 and 43-45 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bhatti '404, as modified by the features of Schroath '995 (US Pub No 2003/0105995), and further in view of Garcia '464.

Re claim 9: Bhatti '404 discloses a computer readable medium having instructions for:

presenting a user interface having user accessible controls for designating the print job as time sensitive and for specifying expiration data **(i.e. the MFP (14) is presented with the user interface that gives the user the option to designate a job with the job retention option. This option is used to designate when a print job should be deleted from the storage device the job is held, which is considered as**

designating a print job to be time sensitive. The job retention option sets or specifies an expiration date for the print job, which is considered as expiration data; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]); and

if so selected through the interface, designating the print job as time sensitive and including expiration data with the print job **(i.e. if the option of job retention is selected, the user also designates the actual expiration date for the print job. Once the expiration date is set, this is sent with the print job to the storage device; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]);**

wherein the expiration date represents a duration for holding the print job in a memory **(i.e. in the system, when using the job retention option, this option allows the user to enter in an expiration data, or a period of time the user wishes to have the print job held in the storage device before being deleted from the printer memory. The computer program product used in the invention can hold the instructions to be utilized by the computers in the system for execution; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028])** and used to determine whether the print job has expired and is to be purged from the memory following a detection **(i.e. in the system, when the determination, or detection, is made that a print job has expired, the retained job is automatically deleted from the storage that the print job was being held. This performs the feature of purging a print job from memory once it is discovered to be expired; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).**

However, Bhatti '404 fails to teach receiving instructions from an application to print an electronic document and translating the instructions into a print job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Schroath '995. Schroath '995 discloses receiving instructions from an application to print an electronic document **(i.e. the computer or server in the system have an application program used to create documents and send instructions to the printing device through a server or directly to a printer to print an electronic document. The printer is used in the system to receive print jobs from either source and to print the jobs. The jobs are electronic documents sent from the server or computer to the printer; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0018]-[0032]); and**

translating the instructions into a print job **(i.e. the instructions sent over to the printer are translated by the formatter, so that the printer engine can understand the print job before printing the received job. The combination of Bhatti '404 with the features of Schroath '995 performs the above features of the claims; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0018]-[0032]).**

Therefore, in view of Schroath '995, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the instructions of receiving instructions from an application to print an electronic document and translating the instructions into a print job in order to have a printer receive print jobs from any device (as stated in Schroath '995 paragraph [0021]).

However, the combination of Bhatti '404 in view of Schroath '995 fails to teach following a detection of a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Garcia '464. Garcia '464 discloses following a detection of a malfunction (**i.e. once the print job is detected to be in an error state (see step 78 in figure 3(b)), the T1 time in the system is still being measured to see if print job expiration is about to occur. Once in error state, the system's receiver is placed back at step 46 in figure 3(a), where the receiver has to accept the print job again or, in some manner, fix the error. During this process, the T1 is still being measured and the system can reach the threshold of the T1 counter after the error has been found in the system. Therefore, with the above situation, the feature of purging a print job following a detection of a malfunction is performed; see figs. 3; paragraphs [0059]-[0076]**) that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer (**i.e. in the system, the error that occurs prevents the print job from being delivered to the receiving device or printer and it prevents the printing of the print job by the printer at the receiving device. The combination of Bhatti '404 with the features of Schroath '995 and Garcia '464 performs the above feature of the claims; see figs. 3; paragraphs [0069]-[0076]**).

Therefore, in view of Garcia '464, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of following a detection of a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer incorporated in the combination of the device of Bhatti '404, which is also modified by the features and system of Schroath '995, in order to delete a job from

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storage once a threshold of a time period is exceeded (as stated in Garcia '464 paragraph [0065]).

Re claim 10: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Schroath '995 and Garcia '464 are disclosed above.

Bhatti '404 discloses the medium of claim 9, wherein the instructions for presenting include instructions for presenting a user interface having user accessible controls for designating the print job as time sensitive and for specifying expiration data **(i.e. with the use of the user interface shown in figure 2, the user is able to designate a print job as time sensitive through the job retention option and to specify an expiration date, considered as expiration data, for the print job stored in a storage device; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028])** relating to a first duration for holding the print job in printer memory **(i.e. since the printer and the MFPs have different storage devices, these devices can be considered to have their own expiration dates, or duration of holding the print jobs. With the printer memory, the print job can be held in a default manner of 30 days in the job retention option and in the MFP, the job can be held in a manner of 60 days until the print jobs expire and are deleted from both respective memories; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028])** and a second duration for holding the print job in a queue **(i.e. since both the MFP (14) and the printer can both have storage devices and user interfaces, expiration data can be set in both the printer and the MFP. The setting of the holding of a print**

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job in the MFP can be before the actual print job is sent from an MFP to a printer in the system; see paragraphs [0021]-[0029]).

Re claim 24: Bhatti '404 discloses a method for designating a print job as time sensitive, comprising:

presenting a user interface having user accessible controls for designating the print job as time sensitive and for specifying expiration data **(i.e. the MFP (14) is presented with the user interface that gives the user the option to designate a job with the job retention option. This option is used to designate when a print job should be deleted from the storage device the job is held, which is considered as designating a print job to be time sensitive. The job retention option sets or specifies an expiration date for the print job, which is considered as expiration data; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]); and**

if so selected through the interface, designating the print job as time sensitive and including expiration data with the print job **(i.e. if the option of job retention is selected, the user also designates the actual expiration date for the print job. Once the expiration date is set, this is sent with the print job to the storage device; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]);**

wherein the expiration date represents a duration for holding the print job in a memory **(i.e. in the system, when using the job retention option, this option allows the user to enter in an expiration data, or a period of time the user wishes to have the print job held in the storage device before being deleted from the printer**

memory. The computer program product used in the invention can hold the instructions to be utilized by the computers in the system for execution; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]) and used to determine whether the print job has expired and is to be purged from the memory following a detection (i.e. in the system, when the determination, or detection, is made that a print job has expired, the retained job is automatically deleted from the storage that the print job was being held. This performs the feature of purging a print job from memory once it is discovered to be expired; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).

However, Bhatti '404 fails to teach receiving instructions from an application to print an electronic document and translating the instructions into a print job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Schroath '995. Schroath '995 discloses receiving instructions from an application to print an electronic document (i.e. the computer or server in the system have an application program used to create documents and send instructions to the printing device through a server or directly to a printer to print an electronic document. The printer is used in the system to receive print jobs from either source and to print the jobs. The jobs are electronic documents sent from the server or computer to the printer; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0018]-[0032]); and

translating the instructions into a print job (i.e. the instructions sent over to the printer are translated by the formatter, so that the printer engine can understand the print job before printing the received job. The combination of Bhatti '404 with

the features of Schroath '995 performs the above features of the claim; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0018]-[0032]).

Therefore, in view of Schroath '995, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have method steps of receiving instructions from an application to print an electronic document and translating the instructions into a print job in order to have a printer receive print jobs from any device (as stated in Schroath '995 paragraph [0021]).

However, the combination of Bhatti '404 in view of Schroath '995 fails to teach following a detection of a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Garcia '464. Garcia '464 discloses following a detection of a malfunction (**i.e. once the print job is detected to be in an error state (see step 78 in figure 3(b)), the T1 time in the system is still being measured to see if print job expiration is about to occur. Once in error state, the system's receiver is placed back at step 46 in figure 3(a), where the receiver has to accept the print job again or, in some manner, fix the error.**

During this process, the T1 is still being measured and the system can reach the threshold of the T1 counter after the error has been found in the system.

Therefore, with the above situation, the feature of purging a print job following a detection of a malfunction is performed; see figs. 3; paragraphs [0059]-[0076]) that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer (i.e. in the system, the error that occurs prevents the print job from being

delivered to the receiving device or printer and it prevents the printing of the print job by the printer at the receiving device. The combination of Bhatti '404 with the features of Schroath '995 and Garcia '464 performs the above features of the claim; see figs. 3; paragraphs [0069]-[0076]).

Therefore, in view of Garcia '464, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of following a detection of a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer incorporated in the combination of the device of Bhatti '404, which is also modified by the features and system of Schroath '995, in order to delete a job from storage once a threshold of a time period is exceeded (as stated in Garcia '464 paragraph [0065]).

Re claim 25: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Schroath '995 and Garcia '464 are disclosed above.

Bhatti '404 discloses the method of claim 24, wherein presenting comprises presenting a user interface having user accessible controls for designating the print job as time sensitive and for specifying expiration data **(i.e. with the use of the user interface shown in figure 2, the user is able to designate a print job as time sensitive through the job retention option and to specify an expiration date, considered as expiration data, for the print job stored in a storage device; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028])** relating to a first duration for holding the print job in printer memory **(i.e. since the printer and the MFPs have different storage devices, these**

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devices can be considered to have their own expiration dates, or duration of holding the print jobs. With the printer memory, the print job can be held in a default manner of 30 days in the job retention option and in the MFP, the job can be held in a manner of 60 days until the print jobs expire and are deleted from both respective memories; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]) and a second duration for holding the print job in a queue (i.e. since both the MFP (14) and the printer can both have storage devices and user interfaces, expiration data can be set in both the printer and the MFP. The setting of the holding of a print job in the MFP can be before the actual print job is sent from an MFP to a printer in the system; see paragraphs [0021]-[0029]).

Re claim 26: Bhatti '404 discloses an apparatus and method for controlling stored jobs, comprising:

a print job stored in a memory (i.e. in Bhatti '404, the print job is stored in a storage device present on several devices; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]);

determining if the stored print job has expired (i.e. using the date tracker, the system determines if the print job is expire be utilizing the job retention expiration date set. This is performed in figure 2; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]); and

if expired, purging the print job from the memory (i.e. the system automatically deletes the stored print job if the expiration date for the print job is met or

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exceeded by the current time read by the date tracker; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).

However, Bhatti '404 fails to teach identifying a printer malfunction that prevents a print job stored in a memory from being delivered to or printed by a printer and upon identifying the malfunction.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Schroath '995. Schroath '995 discloses a means for identifying a printer malfunction **(i.e. in the system of Schroath '995, a malfunction is detected or identified in the printer and the print job is being prevented from being printed because of the error detected.**

However, the feature of identifying a malfunction combined with the feature of Bhatti '404 that has the print job stored in printer memory performs the above claim feature; see figs. 1-3 and 5; paragraphs [0018]-[0032]); and

upon identifying the malfunction (i.e. the printer has an error identification module that identifies printer errors and is logged in an error log; see figs. 1-3 and 5; paragraphs [0018]-[0032]).

Therefore, in view of Schroath '995, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a means for identifying a printer malfunction in order to identify printer errors in the system (as stated in Schroath '995 paragraph [0026]).

However, the combination of Bhatti '404 in view of Schroath '995 fails to specifically teach a malfunction that, at least temporarily, prevents a print job stored from being delivered to or printed by a printer.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Garcia '464. Garcia '464 discloses identifying a malfunction that, at least temporarily, prevents a print job stored in a memory from being delivered to or printed by a printer **(i.e. in the system, the error that occurs prevents the print job from being delivered to the receiving device or printer and it prevents the printing of the print job by the printer at the receiving device; see figs. 3; paragraphs [0069]-[0076])** and upon identifying the malfunction **(i.e. in the system, an error occurs in the system where the print job is not successfully delivered to the receiving part of the system, which includes both a receiving computer and a printing device. When an error occurs of this type, the printer is prevented from receiving or printing the image data for printing. This is an example of identifying the malfunction in the system. The features of Bhatti '404 with the combination of the features of *3 and *2, the above claim feature is performed; see figs. 3; paragraphs [0069]-[0076]).**

Therefore, in view of Garcia '464, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method steps of identifying a malfunction that, at least temporarily, prevents a print job stored in a memory from being delivered to or printed by a printer in order to identify errors in sending the print job information from the server to the receiving device (as stated in Garcia '464 paragraph [0069]).

Re claim 27: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Schroath '995 and Garcia '464 are disclosed above.

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Bhatti '404 discloses the method of claim 26 further comprises:

determining if the print job has been designated as time sensitive (**i.e. in the system, the user sets the print job to be time sensitive when the print job is determined to stored using the job retention option. Using the job retention option and selecting the default option, this designates the print job to be time sensitive. When the print job is sent to the printer, the printer is able to translate the PJI command designating the print job to be designated as time sensitive, or having an expiration date using the job retention option. The date tracker in the printer or in other devices in the system can also be used to determine if a stored print job is time sensitive, since the trackers are used to determine when a print job is expired; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]**); and

purging the print job only if it has been designated as a time sensitive print job (i.e. in the system, the date tracker is used to obtain expiration data for a job to see if that job is designated to be time sensitive, or the job is utilizing the job retention option. When the determination is made that a print job has expired, the retained job is automatically deleted from the storage that the print job was being held. This performs the feature of purging a print job from memory once it is discovered to be expired; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).

Re claim 28: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Schroath '995 and Garcia '464 are disclosed above.

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Bhatti '404 discloses the method of claim 26 wherein the memory is a queue, and wherein purging the print job includes purging the print job from the queue **(i.e. since the storage device can be placed on the MFP (14), the MFP with the storage device is considered as the queue. Once the data tracker tracks that a print job is at or beyond the expiration date that was set during the job retention option, the job is deleted from the storage device of the MFP. The instructions are given from the computer program product used in the device; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).**

Re claim 29: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Schroath '995 and Garcia '464 are disclosed above.

Bhatti '404 discloses the method of claim 26, wherein the memory is a printer memory, and wherein purging the expired print job includes purging the expired print job from the printer memory **(i.e. when the date tracker tracks that a print job stored on the printer memory device is expired, the print job is deleted from the printer memory. The instructions are given from the computer program product used in the device; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).**

Re claim 30: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Schroath '995 and Garcia '464 are disclosed above.

Bhatti '404 discloses the method of claim 26, further comprising notifying a user that the print job has been purged **(i.e. the user can be notified of the expiration and**

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deletion of the print job by the user interface (22) or on the user's computer; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]].

Re claim 31: Bhatti '404 discloses a method for purging a print job, comprising:

designating the print job as a time sensitive print job **(i.e. in the system of Bhatti '404, the user has the option to designate a print job to have an expiration date. If the user designates the print job's expiration date as never, then the print job is considered not to be designated as time sensitive, but if a default expiration date is chosen, which is 30, 60, 90 or 180 days, then the print job is considered to be time sensitive. Also, when looking at the user interface screen, there are known job storage options available, along with the job retention option that is considered as the time sensitive option. If the job retention option is not selected, the print job is not designated as time sensitive; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]);**

queuing the time sensitive print job **(i.e. in the system, the print job designated to be stored using the job retention option is considered to be a time sensitive print job. This print job is stored, or queued, in the respective MFP device or some other location that stores the print jobs; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]);**

and purging the time sensitive print job within a set time **(i.e. if the print job has a set expiration date and is not deleted before the expiration date, the print job is**

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then deleted within the time set to delete the print job; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).

However, Bhatti '404 fails to teach detecting a malfunction that prevents the time sensitive print job from being printed and purging the time sensitive print job if the malfunction is not remedied within a set time.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Schroath '995. Schroath '995 discloses purging the time sensitive print job from the queue if the malfunction is not remedied within a set time **(i.e. in the system of Schroath '995, if the same error occurs a certain amount of times within a set time period (i.e. like X minutes), the system deletes the print job once the printer discovers that the printer error or malfunction has not been fixed. This performs the feature of deleting the print job if the malfunction is not remedied within a set time. This feature combined with the feature of having a time sensitive print job of Bhatti '404 performs the above claim feature; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0018]-[0032]).**

Therefore, in view of Schroath '995, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of purging the time sensitive print job if the malfunction is not remedied within a set time in order to have a process performed for handling printer errors (as stated in Schroath '995 paragraph [0027]).

However, the combination of Bhatti '404 in view of Schroath '995 fails to specifically teach detecting a malfunction that, at least temporarily, prevents the time sensitive print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Garcia '464. Garcia '464 discloses detecting a malfunction that, at least temporarily, prevents the time sensitive print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer **(i.e. in the system, the error that occurs prevents the print job from being delivered to the receiving device or printer and it prevents the printing of the print job by the printer at the receiving device. The print job is considered to be time sensitive since timers T1 and T2 in the system are placed on the print job after certain steps occur in the process of printing the print job. After these timers T1 and T2 are elapsed, the print job is purged because of the expiration of the time periods. The features of Bhatti '404 combined with the features of Schroath '995 and Garcia '464 performs the claim feature above; see figs. 3; paragraphs [0059]-[0076]).**

Therefore, in view of Garcia '464, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of detecting a malfunction that, at least temporarily, prevents the time sensitive print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer incorporated in the device of Bhatti '404, as modified by the features of Schroath '995, in order for the system to indicate an error when an error occurs in sending information from the server to the receiving device (as stated in Garcia '464 paragraph [0069]).

Re claim 32: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Schroath '995 and Garcia '464 are disclosed above.

Bhatti '404 discloses the method of claim 31, further comprising:

sending the time sensitive print job from the queue to a printer memory (**i.e. in Bhatti '404, the print jobs that are designated by the job retention option can be sent to the printer memory, or any other memory used in the system from the MFP, which also contains a storage device; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]);**

purging the printer memory of the time sensitive print job from the printer memory within a set time (**i.e. the print job in the printer memory that is designated by the job retention option as having an expiration date, is deleted once the expiration date is reached or exceeded. The expiration date can be considered the set time the print job is deleted within; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).**

However, Bhatti '404 fails to teach detecting a malfunction that prevents the time sensitive print job in the printer memory from being printed; and purging the printer memory of the time sensitive print job if the malfunction is not remedied within a set time.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Schroath '995. Schroath '995 discloses detecting a malfunction that prevents the time sensitive print job in the printer memory from being printed (**i.e. the print error identification module detects a printer error or malfunction that prevents the print job from being printed in the system. This detection is used in fixing the printer error. With the feature of detecting the malfunction that prevents a print job from being printed combined with the feature of having a time sensitive print job of Bhatti '404, the above claim feature is performed; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0018]-[0032])** and

purging the printer memory of the time sensitive print job if the malfunction is not remedied within a set time **(i.e. in the system of Schroath '995, if the same error occurs a certain amount of times within a set time period (i.e. like X minutes), the system deletes the print job once the printer discovers that the printer error or malfunction has not been fixed. This performs the feature of deleting the print job if the malfunction is not remedied within a set time. This feature combined with the feature of having a time sensitive print job of Bhatti '404, the above claim feature is performed; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0018]-[0032]).**

Therefore, in view of Schroath '995, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method steps of detecting a malfunction that prevents the time sensitive print job in the printer memory from being printed; and purging the printer memory of the time sensitive print job if the malfunction is not remedied within a set time in order to have a process performed for handling printer errors (as stated in Schroath '995 paragraph [0027]).

Re claim 33: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Schroath '995 and Garcia '464 are disclosed above.

Bhatti '404 discloses the method of claim 31, further comprising notifying a user if the print job has been purged **(i.e. the user can be notified of the expiration and deletion of the print job by the user interface (22) or on the user's computer; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).**

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Re claim 34: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Schroath '995 and Garcia '464 are disclosed above.

Bhatti '404 discloses the method of claim 31, further comprising associating expiration data with the time sensitive print job **(i.e. when a user has designated a print job to be a job retention job, the user associates an expiration date, or data, with the print job; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028])**, and using the expiration data to determine if the time sensitive print job has expired, and wherein purging comprises purging the time sensitive print job only if it has expired **(i.e. the system automatically deletes the stored print job if the expiration date for the print job is met or exceeded by the current time read by the date tracker. The date tracker uses the expiration date, or data, to determine if a print job has expired; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028])**.

However, Bhatti '404 fails to teach after detecting the malfunction.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Schroath '995. Schroath '995 discloses after detecting the malfunction **(i.e. the print error identification module detects a printer error or malfunction that prevents the print job from being printed in the system. This detection is used in fixing the printer error. With the feature of detecting the malfunction that prevents a print job from being printed combined with the feature of having a time sensitive print job of Bhatti '404, the above claim feature is performed; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0018]-[[0032])**.

Therefore, in view of Schroath '995, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of after detecting the malfunction in order to have a process performed for handling printer errors (as stated in Schroath '995 paragraph [0027]).

Re claim 35: Bhatti '404 discloses an apparatus and method for controlling stored jobs, comprising:

of allowing a user to designate the print job as time sensitive and to specify expiration data for the print job **(i.e. the MFP (14) is presented with the user interface that gives the user the option to designate a job with the job retention option. This option is used to designate when a print job should be deleted from the storage device the job is held, which is considered as designating a print job to be time sensitive. The job retention option sets or specifies an expiration date for the print job, which is considered as expiration data; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]);**

wherein the expiration date represents a duration for holding the print job in a memory **(i.e. in the system, when using the job retention option, this option allows the user to enter in an expiration data, or a period of time the user wishes to have the print job held in the storage device before being deleted from the printer memory. The computer program product used in the invention can hold the instructions to be utilized by the computers in the system for execution; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028])** and used to determine whether the print job has

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expired and is to be purged from the memory following a detection **(i.e. in the system, when the determination, or detection, is made that a print job has expired, the retained job is automatically deleted from the storage that the print job was being held. This performs the feature of purging a print job from memory once it is discovered to be expired; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).**

However, Bhatti '404 fails to teach an application capable of instructing an electronic document to be printed and a driver capable of translating printing instructions from an application into a print job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Schroath '995. Schroath '995 discloses an application capable of instructing an electronic document to be printed **(i.e. the computer or server in the system have an application program used to create documents and send instructions to the printing device through a server or directly to a printer to print an electronic document. The printer is used in the system to receive print jobs from either source and to print the jobs. The jobs are electronic documents sent from the server or computer to the printer; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0018]-[0032]); and**

a driver capable of translating printing instructions from an application into a print job **(i.e. the instructions sent over to the printer are translated by the formatter, so that the printer engine can understand the print job before printing the received job. Since the formatter performs the translation of printing instructions into a print job, the formatter is considered analogous to the driver. The combination of**

Bhatti '404 with the features of Schroath '995 performs the above feature; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0018]-[0032]).

Therefore, in view of Schroath '995, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of an application capable of instructing an electronic document to be printed and a driver capable of translating printing instructions from an application into a print job in order to have a printer receive print jobs from any device (as stated in Schroath '995 paragraph [0021]).

However, the combination of Bhatti '404 in view of Schroath '995 fails to teach following a detection of a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Garcia '464. Garcia '464 discloses following a detection of a malfunction (**i.e. once the print job is detected to be in an error state (see step 78 in figure 3(b)), the T1 time in the system is still being measured to see if print job expiration is about to occur. Once in error state, the system's receiver is placed back at step 46 is figure 3(a), where the receiver has to accept the print job again or, in some manner, fix the error.**

During this process, the T1 is still being measured and the system can reach the threshold of the T1 counter after the error has been found in the system.

Therefore, with the above situation, the feature of purging a print job following a detection of a malfunction is performed; see figs. 3; paragraphs [0059]-[0076]) that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer

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(i.e. in the system, the error that occurs prevents the print job from being delivered to the receiving device or printer and it prevents the printing of the print job by the printer at the receiving device. The combination of Bhatti '404 with the features of Garcia '464 and Schroath '995 performs the claim feature; see figs. 3; paragraphs [0069]-[0076]).

Therefore, in view of Garcia '464, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of following a detection of a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer incorporated in the combination of the device of Bhatti '404, which is also modified by the features and system of Schroath '995, in order to delete a job from storage once a threshold of a time period is exceeded (as stated in Garcia '464 paragraph [0065]).

Re claim 40: Bhatti '404 discloses an image forming device, comprising:

a print engine capable of printing information on print media **(i.e. in all printers, there are printer engines that are used to print information on print media. It is understood that since Bhatti '404 uses a printer in the system, it also has a print engine capable of printing information; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]);**

a memory manager capable of storing a print job in a memory, routing the print job from the memory to the print engine, and purging the print job from the memory **(i.e. in the system, the printer is able to store a print job in the storage device in the printer or MFP, the printer is also able to route a print job on the memory to the**

printer engine of the printer for printing, since an electronic document that is stored can be reviewed at a user interface on the printer and printed in hard copy form. Also, since the printer is able to have a date tracker on the device, the printer is able to delete print jobs from the memory once the expiration date of a print job is reached or exceeded by the system. Although a memory manger is not specifically disclosed, the features of the memory manager are performed by the invention; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0002]-[0007] and [0019]-[0028]); and

a recovery feature capable of detecting a triggering event, identifying whether the print job held in the memory is time sensitive, and, if time sensitive and if a triggering event has been detected, determining if the print job has expired, and instructing the memory manager to purge the print job from the memory if the time sensitive print job has expired (i.e. in the system, the determination of the print job being designated by the job retention option, is performed by the date tracker used on the MFP or the printer. This performs the feature of identifying if the print job held in the memory has an expiration date, or is time sensitive. If the print job is time sensitive, or designated by the job retention option as time sensitive, and has been detected to be stored in the respective storage device, which are all considered as triggering events, the date tracker can determine if the print job is expired or not. Once the print job has reached or exceeded the expiration date, the print job is deleted from the storage device of the printer or MFP. Although a recovery feature is not specifically disclosed, the features of the recovery feature are performed; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0018]-[0032]).

However, Bhatti '404 fails to teach wherein the detected triggering event is a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being printed.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Schroath '995. Schroath '995 discloses wherein the detected triggering event is a malfunction **(i.e. in the system of Schroath '995, the background describes the event in which a printer error prevents the print job from being printed and the user in the system has to go back to a user computer to resend a print job to be printed. This is an example of a printer malfunction being detected by the system printer; see paragraphs [0003], [0006] and [0032]).**

Therefore, in view of Schroath '995, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein the detected triggering event is a malfunction in order to detect if a printer has an error (as stated in Schroath '995 paragraph [0027]).

However, the combination of Bhatti '404 in view of Schroath '995 fails to specifically teach a malfunction that, at least temporarily, prevents the stored print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Garcia '464. Garcia '464 discloses a malfunction that, at least temporarily, prevents the stored print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer **(i.e. in the system, the error that occurs prevents the print job from being delivered to the receiving device or printer and it prevents the printing of the print job by the printer at the receiving device. The**

combination of Bhatti '404 with the features of Garcia '464 and Schroath '995 performs the claim feature; see figs. 3; paragraphs [0069]-[0076]).

Therefore, in view of Garcia '464, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the system of a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer incorporated in the combination of the device of Bhatti '404, which is also modified by the features and system of Schroath '995, in order to delete a job from storage once a threshold of a time period is exceeded (as stated in Garcia '464 paragraph [0065]).

Re claim 41: The teachings of Bhatti '404 in view of Schroath '995 and Garcia '464 are disclosed above.

Bhatti '404 discloses the device of claim 40, wherein the print job is time sensitive and includes expiration data and wherein the recovery feature is operable to determine if the print job has expired by:

comparing a time elapsed following the detected triggering event with a duration specified by the expiration data **(i.e. with the date tracker, the system is constantly reminded of the current date. The date tracker is used to perform the feature of comparing the job retention expiration date to the current date to ensure that job retention options may be implemented on time. Since the triggering event is any detectable event and the designation of the print job as a job retention job and the storage of the print job are both detectable events, the comparison of the**

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times occur after the triggering events of the two examples listed. Therefore, the above claim feature is performed; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028].

Re claim 43: Bhatti '404 discloses an apparatus and method for controlling stored jobs, comprising:

a memory for storing a print job (i.e. the printer has a storage device that is used for storing print jobs sent to the printer; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]);

a print engine capable of printing information on print media (i.e. in all printers, there are printer engines that are used to print information on print media. It is understood that since Bhatti '404 uses a printer in the system, it also has a print engine capable of printing information; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]);

a memory manager capable of storing the print job in the memory, routing the print job from the memory to the print engine, and purging the print job from the memory (i.e. in the system, the printer is able to store a print job in the storage device in the printer or MFP, the printer is also able to route a print job on the memory to the printer engine of the printer for printing, since an electronic document that is stored can be reviewed at a user interface on the printer and printed in hard copy form. Also, since the printer is able to have a date tracker on the device, the printer is able to delete print jobs from the memory once the expiration date of a print job is reached or exceeded by the system. Although a memory manger is

not specifically disclosed, the features of the memory manager are performed by the invention; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0002]-[0007] and [0019]-[0028]); and

a recovery feature capable of identifying whether the print job held in the memory is time sensitive, and, if time sensitive, instructing the memory manager to purge the print job from the memory if the time sensitive print job expires before the malfunction is remedied **(i.e. in the system, the determination of the print job being designated by the job retention option, is performed by the date tracker used on the MFP or the printer. This performs the feature of identifying if the print job held in the memory has an expiration date, or is time sensitive. If the print job is time sensitive, or designated by the job retention option, and has been detected to be stored in the respective storage device, considered as a triggering event, the date tracker can determine if the print job is expired or not. Once the print job has reached or exceeded the expiration date, the print job is deleted from the storage device of the printer or MFP. Although a recovery feature is not specifically disclosed, the features of the recovery feature are all performed; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0018]-[0032]).**

However, Bhatti '404 fails to teach identifying a printer malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being printed.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Schroath '995. Schroath '995 discloses identifying a printer malfunction **(i.e. in the system of Schroath '995, the background describes the event in which a printer error prevents the print job from being printed and the user in the system has to go back to a user computer**

to resend a print job to be printed. This is an example of a printer malfunction being identified; see paragraphs [0003], [0006] and [0032]).

Therefore, in view of Schroath '995, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of identifying a printer malfunction in order to detect if a printer has an error (as stated in Schroath '995 paragraph [0027]).

However, the combination of Bhatti '404 in view of Schroath '995 fails to specifically teach a malfunction that, at least temporarily, prevents the stored print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Garcia '464. Garcia '464 discloses a malfunction that, at least temporarily, prevents the stored print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer **(i.e. in the system, the error that occurs prevents the print job from being delivered to the receiving device or printer and it prevents the printing of the print job by the printer at the receiving device. The combination of Bhatti '404 with the features of Garcia '464 and Schroath '995 performs the claim feature; see figs. 3; paragraphs [0069]-[0076]).**

Therefore, in view of Garcia '464, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the system of a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer incorporated in the combination of the device of Bhatti '404, which is also modified by the features and system of Schroath '995, in order to delete a job from storage once a threshold of a time period is exceeded (as stated in Garcia '464 paragraph [0065]).

Re claim 44: Bhatti '404 discloses an apparatus and method for controlling stored jobs, comprising:

a means for presenting a user interface having user accessible controls for designating the print job as time sensitive and for specifying expiration data **(i.e. the MFP (14) is presented with the user interface that gives the user the option to designate a job with the job retention option. This option is used to designate when a print job should be deleted from the storage device the job is held, which is considered as designating a print job to be time sensitive. The job retention option sets or specifies an expiration date for the print job, which is considered as expiration data; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]); and**

a means for designating the print job as time sensitive and including expiration data with the print job if so selected through the interface **(i.e. if the option of job retention is selected, the user also designates the actual expiration date for the print job. Once the expiration date is set, this is sent with the print job to the storage device; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028])**

wherein the expiration date represents a duration for holding the print job in a memory **(i.e. in the system, when using the job retention option, this option allows the user to enter in an expiration data, or a period of time the user wishes to have the print job held in the storage device before being deleted from the printer memory. The computer program product used in the invention can hold the instructions to be utilized by the computers in the system for execution; see figs.**

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1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]) and used to determine whether the print job has expired and is to be purged from the memory following a detection **(i.e. in the system, when the determination, or detection, is made that a print job has expired, the retained job is automatically deleted from the storage that the print job was being held. This performs the feature of purging a print job from memory once it is discovered to be expired; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]).**

However, Bhatti '404 fails to teach a means for receiving instructions from an application to print an electronic document and a means for translating the instructions into a print job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Schroath '995. Schroath '995 discloses a means for receiving instructions from an application to print an electronic document **(i.e. the computer or server in the system have an application program used to create documents and send instructions to the printing device through a server or directly to a printer to print an electronic document. The printer is used in the system to receive print jobs from either source and to print the jobs. The jobs are electronic documents sent from the server or computer to the printer; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0018]-[0032])** and

a means for translating the instructions into a print job **(i.e. the instructions sent over to the printer are translated by the formatter, so that the printer engine can understand the print job before printing the received job. Since the formatter performs the translation of printing instructions into a print job, the formatter is considered analogous to the driver. The combination of Bhatti '404 with the**

features of Schroath '995 performs the above claim feature; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0018]-[0032]).

Therefore, in view of Schroath '995, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to a means for receiving instructions from an application to print an electronic document and a means for translating the instructions into a print job in order to have a printer receive print jobs from any device (as stated in Schroath '995 paragraph [0021]).

However, the combination of Bhatti '404 in view of Schroath '995 fails to teach following a detection of a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Garcia '464. Garcia '464 discloses following a detection of a malfunction (**i.e. once the print job is detected to be in an error state (see step 78 in figure 3(b)), the T1 time in the system is still being measured to see if print job expiration is about to occur. Once in error state, the system's receiver is placed back at step 46 in figure 3(a), where the receiver has to accept the print job again or, in some manner, fix the error.**

During this process, the T1 is still being measured and the system can reach the threshold of the T1 counter after the error has been found in the system.

Therefore, with the above situation, the feature of purging a print job following a detection of a malfunction is performed; see figs. 3; paragraphs [0059]-[0076]) that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer (i.e. in the system, the error that occurs prevents the print job from being

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delivered to the receiving device or printer and it prevents the printing of the print job by the printer at the receiving device. The combination of Bhatti '404 with the features of Garcia '464 and Schroath '995 performs the claim feature; see figs. 3; paragraphs [0069]-[0076]).

Therefore, in view of Garcia '464, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of following a detection of a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer incorporated in the combination of the device of Bhatti '404, which is also modified by the features and system of Schroath '995, in order to delete a job from storage once a threshold of a time period is exceeded (as stated in Garcia '464 paragraph [0065]).

Re claim 45: Bhatti '404 discloses an apparatus and method for controlling stored jobs, comprising:

a means for storing the print job in memory **(i.e. the printer has a storage device that is used for storing print jobs sent to the printer; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]);**

a means for determining, if the stored print job has expired **(i.e. using the date tracker, the system determines if the print job is expire be utilizing the job retention expiration date set. This is performed in figure 2; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028]);** and

a means for purging the print job, if expired, from memory **(i.e. the system automatically deletes the stored print job if the expiration date for the print job is met or exceeded by the current time read by the date tracker; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0028])**.

However, Bhatti '404 fails to teach a means for identifying a printer malfunction that prevents the stored print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer and upon identifying the malfunction.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Schroath '995. Schroath '995 discloses a means for identifying a printer malfunction **(i.e. in the system of Schroath '995, a malfunction is detected or identified in the printer and the print job is being prevented from being printed because of the error detected. However, the feature of identifying a malfunction combined with the feature of Bhatti '404 that has the print job stored in printer memory performs the above claim feature; see figs. 1-3 and 5; paragraphs [0018]-[0032]); and**

upon identifying the malfunction (i.e. the printer has an error identification module that identifies printer errors and is logged in an error log; see figs. 1-3 and 5; paragraphs [0018]-[0032]).

Therefore, in view of Schroath '995, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a means for identifying a printer malfunction in order to identify printer errors in the system (as stated in Schroath '995 paragraph [0026]).

However, the combination of Bhatti '404 in view of Schroath '995 fails to specifically teach a malfunction that, at least temporarily, prevents the stored print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer **(i.e. in the system, the error that occurs prevents the print job from being delivered to the receiving device or printer and it prevents the printing of the print job by the printer at the receiving device. The combination of Bhatti '404 with the features of Garcia '464 and Schroath '995 performs the claim feature; see figs. 3; paragraphs [0069]-[0076]).**

Therefore, in view of Garcia '464, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the system of following a detection of a malfunction that prevents, at least temporarily, the print job from being delivered to or printed by a printer incorporated in the combination of the device of Bhatti '404, which is also modified by the features and system of Schroath '995, in order to delete a job from storage once a threshold of a time period is exceeded (as stated in Garcia '464 paragraph [0065]).

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

6. Matias (US Pat No 5528374) discloses a networked reproduction apparatus with security feature (see Background Art for disclosure of claim features).

7. Nezu (US Pat No 5970228) discloses a method of maintaining security in a common output means and system for maintaining security.

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8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAD DICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30 Fri. 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571)-272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/C. D./

/Chad Dickerson/

Examiner, Art Unit 2625

March 24, 2008

/Gabriel I Garcia/

Acting SPE of Art Unit 2625